

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4520.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1904.

五拜禮

號五十月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000.
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000.
RESERVE FUND 9,320,000.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. KOBE
NAGASAKI. LONDON
LYONS. NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI
TIENTHIN. NEWCHWANG
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "
TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPORTION \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
H. C. W. Dickson, N. A. Sieb, Esq.
E. Goett, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. C. A. Toms, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Wheeler, Esq.
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS:
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1904. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. F. Focke, Esq.
Cleasy Ewens, Esq. G. C. Moxon, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %

Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin
Tientsin
Calcutta
Hankow
Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [25]

TO LET:

NO. 1, RIPPON TERRACE in FLATS.
No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE.
No. 17, WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing
Race Course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-

NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [26]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.
Gold \$7,992,173.37—about £1,640,000.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORISED.

Gold \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

London Office: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

Branches at:

SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON,

MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGA-

PORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY,

CALCUTTA

AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL

BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED;

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDNER BANK,

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMpte

DE PARIS, &c.

THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-

tion of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account and issues

Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold, or

Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on

Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

20, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [19]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:

CANTON. PENANG.

CHEFOO. SINGAPORE.

HANKOW. TIENSIN.

PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection

Bills of Exchange drawn on the above

Places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-

fers. Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

1½ per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4 " " 6 " 4 "

5 " " 12 " E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF A PER CENT. PER

ANNUUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3 "

" " 20 " T. F. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1903. [24]

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [15]

TO LET:

NO. 1, RIPPON TERRACE in FLATS.

No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing

Race Course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing

Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-

NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [26]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Intimations.

DIABETIC

Patients will hear of something to their advantage, by writing to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

NOTHING TO PAY.

[474]

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that F. C. WILLIAMS COMPANY (INCORPORATED) of 111 Fifth Avenue, New York U.S.A., Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the 20th day of December, 1903, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARK, of the following Trade Marks:

The words "VICTORY," "DIADEM," "IMPERIAL RUBY," "WELCOME NUGGET," "JUNO," "GYPSY," "OCTOORON," and "CORA," in the name of T. C. WILLIAMS COMPANY, who claim to be the Proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the following goods: Manufactured Tobacco in class 45.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1904.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXCHANGE LINES: \$25 Per Quarter.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL
INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A Special Charge is made for Lines of more than average length.

DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk Sets can be supplied.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE.

&c. &c. &c.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical Work.

ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

W. STUART HARRISON,
A.M.I.C.E.;
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

INSURANCE.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

REINHOLD & CO.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

THE NEW GIBBON: A GLIMPSE OF THE FIGURE.

BY G. W. STEVENS.

(Concluded.)

VI.—COMMERCIAL POWER.

The tradesmen of the preceding generation were thankful to become the managers and the shopkeepers of their inflated suppliants, and earned a livelihood by disposing of goods for their masters at a third of the price they had formerly asked and obtained for themselves. The plausible sophistries of political economy celebrated the commercial revolution as a triumph of the division of labour; but its moral effect on the people was as far-reaching as it was pernicious. Commercial power, hitherto divided with an approach to equality among a thousand merchants, now rested with a few groups, who absorbed and magnified the profits due to the labours of their subordinates. Of these the status of inferiority, without responsibility or opportunity, worked its necessary effect: they no longer possessed that vigour of character which is nourished by the consciousness of self-dependence and the habit of individual judgment.

When, as became ever more frequent, a great business was in the control of a limited company, the rigour of subordination verged upon the hopelessness of freedom. The clerk of a personal employer might aspire for a partnership, and confidently demand humanity; but the servant of a body of directors sighed in vain for a position either of authority or of reasonable comfort. In this organisation of business, the peculiar product of the Victorian Age, the sense of responsibility slipped from the directors as from the directed; it was not their concern, so they argued, if employees were underpaid or the public cheated; all that was done was in the name and the interests of the shareholders. These, in their turn, passing back their consciences to the directors, were satisfied to cloak their vicarious wickedness with a convenient ignorance.

While the fires of ambition were extinguished in the breasts of the lower, and the voice of conscience silenced among the higher, circles of commerce, a particular corruption was reserved for the consumers.

The wives of artisans and labourers had hitherto looked to their own industry for the clothing of themselves and their children—as the smaller conveniences of the slender household had been made in moments of leisure by the labour of the husband. The new methods of trading cheapened everything, and especially clothing, to a price within the compass of the poorest; but in doing so it rudely broke the tie which bound the lower classes to their homes. The wifes, who had been wont to pass the evening in the manufacture of garments for her children, now bought them at some great emporium; and, emancipated at once from the necessity of work and the practice of frugality, devoted the evenings to idle gossip or empty frivolity. On her trivial excursions she would be accompanied by her young children, which exposed their delicate immaturity to cold at the hours when it should have been fortified by sleep. The husband and father, no longer finding in his home the companionship craved by his brief hours of relaxation, sought it with better success at one of the gaudy public-houses, whose lights at the corner of every street attested the vices and the misfortunes of the door. The happy home of the British plebeian passed from a reality to a proverb and from a proverb to a fable, and the fair picture of the past gave place to a blur of drunkenness, indolence, and disease.

The prevailing deterioration, which did not overlook the lowest, fastened greedily upon the highest ranks of the population. The Court, as a standard of polite manners, had almost ceased to exist. The retired life of the venerable Victoria during her later years left the leadership of fashion vacant, and the landed nobility was too impoverished, as well as too proud, to struggle for the viceregency. The field of so-called society was left open to any adventurer with the effrontery to usurp it.

Thus arose an inner circle of fashion, or, to call it by its contemporary and more appropriate name, of smartness, based neither upon birth nor elegance of manners, nor even invariably upon wealth, but rather upon a bold and clever arrogance, and supported in the general estimation mainly by brazen advertisement. An aristocracy of birth may be unintelligent, but it has usually fixed and sustained a high standard of deportment and, within certain limitations of conduct. But a society like that of London, where the loudest voice was the most eagerly listened to, was immediately fatal to every canon of propriety and good taste. In effrontery of demeanour, in license of speech, in gaudiness of dress, in the very use of paints and cosmetics, the Englishwomen of fashion drifted farther and farther from their father's modest ideal of a lady—till at length there was not wanting the final scandal of women with honest reputations studying and imitating with a too easy fidelity, the costume and allurements of the most notorious French courtesans.

VIII.—SUPPRESSION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

The love of letters might have been expected to oppose a barrier to the all-conquering vulgarity of the age. It was diffused over every class of society; the commonest labourers had acquired a taste for reading; Tennyson and Hall Caine were the theme of dissertations in the mining centres of the north and the pulpits of dissenting chapels. Never had books been so abundantly published or so widely read; the general average of literary merit had never been so high; but this age of mediocrity passed away without having produced a single writer of original genius, or who excelled in the arts of excellent composition. With the vast increase of readers promoted by the spread of elementary education, the social standing, as the monetary rewards, of authorship increased in equal proportion; but this curse, while it lowered the standard of taste, at once inflamed the cupidity and diverted the ambitions of men of letters; and what once had

been a single-minded devotion generated into a trade, pursued rather for its accidental emoluments than for its intrinsic charm. The rates of pay of novelists were quoted by the agents like the prices of stock on the Exchange, or the chances of a horse race; and he who, by economising his genius, might have been a master, squandered his stores in profuse over-production.

With the plethora of books came a surfeit of commentaries on work which juster canons would have left to the revision of posterity. A cloud of critics of anthologists, and of logrollers darkened the face of letters, and upon the decline of genius soon followed the corruption of taste. The last outrage upon the language of Shakespeare and Fielding was a swarm of periodical leaflets, concocted of illiterate novelties, unmeaning statistics, American jests and prodigious quantities by the lower order, and, by ruining the business of those who purveyed sincere if not masterly compositions, contributed more than any other cause to the debasement and final extinction of English letters.

With the proud spirit of empire sunk into the narrow greed of the shareholder; with physical force at its ebb, sports corrupted, and martial spirit tamed; with domestic business so organised that it stifled individuality and fostered dishonest miserliness among traders, and invited the depravity of customers with elegant manners and polite letters a tasteless relic of the half-forgotten past—the British Empire entered upon the twentieth century under the gloomiest auspices. To the acuter eyes of succeeding generations that gloom is heightened by the reflection that the mutterings of the coming earthquake were all unheard by contemporaries; that they prided themselves on the greatness of their dominion, and hugged the specious perfection of their civilisation. Yet decline was already accomplished—and irremediable, and fall was but surely impending.

The fair city still stood, but men were wanting within it. Vulgarity, mediocrity, and cheapness had warped and stunted the most generous natures. The minds of all were reduced to the same level, the high spirit of empire evaporated, and little interest, with sordid emotions, inspired every soul. Civilisation had completed its work in the suppression of the individual, and the British, the most virile of barbarians, the most forward and energetic of mankind, were designated by their very virtues as the first to experience the dire results of its consummation. The diminutive stature of mankind was daily sinking below the old standard; Britain was indeed peopled by a race of pygmies, and the puny breed awaited only the onset of the first crisis to become the woe patient of defeat and ruin.

ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH COAL PIT.

While working in a Hanley coal pit some years ago John Henshall lost an eye from a blow at the pick-end. The injury set up inflammation, which compelled the doctors to remove the eye. Finding his occupation as a miner gone, he has since worked as a gardener and at odd work. He is a most respectable and intelligent man, the victim of repeated misfortunes.

Mr. John Henshall, Victim of an accident at Hanley.

"I am getting on in years," he said—"nearly sixty-eight—and since I lost my eye I have done no work in the pits. That is, however, not the only trouble I have had. For two years I was laid up with an attack of liver complaint, which caused acute indigestion. I also suffered from nervous debility. I had agonising pains in the head, and was subject to feelings of giddiness. I was hardly able to eat, and got into a very weak, low, and depressed state of health. Indeed, I used to feel at times like a man out of his mind, and but for Dr. Williams' pink pills I don't know what would have become of me."

"To see if I could get any benefit," said Mr. Henshall, continuing his story, "I went to Rhyd, and spent three weeks at one of the convalescent homes there. But I got no better; in fact, while I was at Rhyd I thought my end was approaching, and feeling that I should rather die at home, I came back to Staffordshire. I still suffered on my return, and for a time I became an out-patient at the North Staffordshire Infirmary. It was Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people that eventually cured me."

"How came you to take them?"

"Why, my son came from the North of England to visit me, and to see if the change of air would do me any good. I went back with him to his home. My son was at that time taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and he gave me some to try. I took the greater part of a bottle and in a fortnight they made a new man of me. I was able to go to work."

"And how is your health to-day?" was the next question.

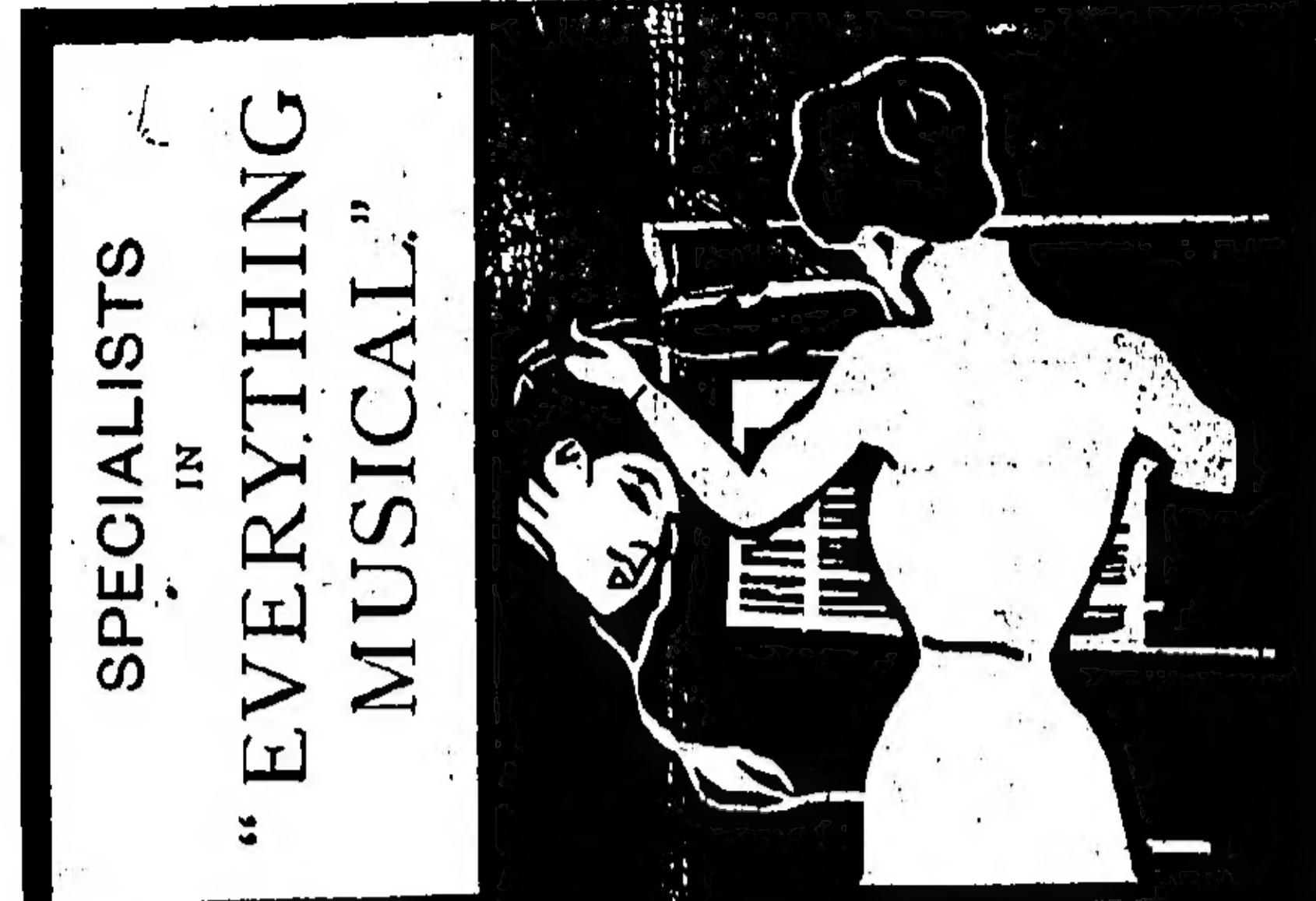
"Oh, I am much better," replied Mr. Henshall, "I have a better appetite, my nerves are stronger, and I seem to have more vigour in me. Considering my age, I am feeling very fit indeed."

Mr. Henshall, asked if he had any objection to his story being published, said: "I have only told you what is true, and there can be no objection to that being published."

The experience of Mr. Henshall is that of many who have suffered from diseases arising from poor blood and shattered nervous system, bilious, consumption, eczema, headache, indigestion, kidney diseases, rheumatism, scrofula. Dr. Williams' pink pills have cured these and other diseases in countless cases. Women they especially help in those characteristic troubles which they do not talk about. The pills are not a cure-all. They cure by action on the blood and on the nerves, curing fits, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia. Only the genuine pills, bearing Dr. Williams' name, cure. Substitutes never cure. Genuine pills post free from William's Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London, for two shillings and ninepence; but can be had at all medicine shops if you take care to get the right ones, which did so much good to this victim of Accident and Misfortune.

Intimation.

The ROBINSON PIANO Co. Ltd.



Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

Notice of Firm.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony, Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE will act as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,
From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO MANILA AND RETURN.

For Sale.

SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILER,
Diameter 10 ft., Length 10 ft.,
immediate delivery.

Apply—
G. FENWICK & CO., LTD.,
13, Praya East.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

[495]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer

"PAUL BEAU,"

Captain Frangeul, leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following Days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking Passengers and Cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," Captain Noel, leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These Two Magnificent and Up-to-Date Steamers are lighted with Electricity. The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European \$6.00
Second Class European 3.00
First Class Chinese 1.50
Second Class Chinese 80
Deck 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen Street, Praya West.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. LANDOLT, Agent,

THE PHARMACY, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

[522]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—
SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1904.

[544]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong,

Intimations.

WATSON'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS

WATSON'S GLYCERINE AND CAR-

BOLIC SOAPS effect a saving of 50%, owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolic Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to those who use it.

WATSON'S ORIENTAL DENTI-

PRICE. In the early days of the Colony the public used no other. Liquid dentifrices do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 156.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG
A. S. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE
DEALERS.DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM, ...
and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

45 CYPRIDOL CAPSULES.

THE MODERN REMEDY for CON-

TAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES does not salivate or affect the gums like Mercury. Doctors recommend them.

BOTTLES of 50 Capsules, \$2.75 each

TO BE MADE AT

THE PHARMACY

Queens Road, Central, Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON.

Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society

Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quartier and per mensem, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. An additional \$1.80 per quartier is \$1.40 for post 30. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents a quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

B.R.T.S.

On the 6th April, at Dinton, Scotland, the wife of T. G. Scott, of a son.

At Gimel, Switzerland, on the 7th instant, the wife of PERCY R. WALSHAM, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th April, at Christ Church, Malacca, by the Colonial Chaplain, Lionel Ernest, second son of the late Edwin Koek, to GERTRUDE MARIE, second daughter of the late Richard Wicks, Duppas Hill-Croydon-Surrey.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1904.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JACK MC KULIFFE the boxer is at Rangoon looking for a fight.

THE fourteenth case of plague, since the 1st January this year, is notified to-day. It is that of a Chinaman found dead in a matchstick opposite the Gas Works at West Point.

THE G. C. C. Somaliland reports the death of Major A. W. S. Ewing, North Staffordshire Regiment, 20 miles from Wadamo, having been mauled by a wounded lion.

IT is understood that the Hon. F. G. Penney, Colonial Treasurer, who is on a tour of inspection in Penang, will be appointed acting Colonial Secretary on his return to Singapore.

THE petroleum ship *Drummond*, which had been beached on Lombok island to prevent her from sinking after having struck upon a reef, has been floated off. Of 3,000 cases of oil which had been jettisoned, 1,200 have been recovered.

THE Amoy Commissioner of Customs estimates that the remittances made by 2,500,000 Amoy men who are earning money in Manila, Java, and the Straits amount to over ten million dollars a year, and that the 66,000 returned in 1903 probably brought back with them over six million dollars in hard cash.

Mr. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. J. Hastings' office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. P. Heit, solicitor, of Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton's office, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Goldring applied to have both the cases tried together, as the evidence would be identical.

Mr. Heit objected to this course, on the ground that, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, he might wish to call one defendant as witness on behalf of the other in either case.

After some discussion, Mr. Kemp, the Magistrate, decided that it would be better to try the cases separately.

The case against the first defendant was then begun and is proceeding, the defendant pleading "not guilty."

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The Staff of the Building.—The usual annual examination of the building was made by the architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, in October, 1903, and the floors of the S. George's and S. Andrew's Halls were found to be quite sound. Several defective beams in the roofs were renewed and other necessary repairs effected. The amount spent on ordinary repairs during the 18 months ending 31st December, 1903, was \$3,032.46. The architects report that extensive repairs to the roofs will shortly be necessary. Two new urinals have been fixed, at a cost of \$1,164.50, and constitute a great sanitary improvement, on the old-fashioned fittings which they have replaced.

Theatre, &c.—During the 18 months ending 31st December, 1903, the Theatre was let to the Amateur Dramatic Club, Mr. Brough, Mr. Dallas, Pollard's Lilliputian and Comedy Companies and many other minor companies, who have made up the sum to pay for the use of the building.

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the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Woolong* will proceed to Shanghai to-morrow.

As a result of the fire which took place in Gough Street, some three weeks ago, the Chinese residents of the house are now under trial on the charge of arson. The case was called on at the Police Court yesterday and remanded.

We are requested to state that, as the Police authorities object to Professor Zancig's hypnotized sleeper being exhibited in the main thoroughfare of the city, which may be the means of the traffic being obstructed by the large gathering collected near the show window, the manager of the Troubadours has decided to place the hypnotized subject on free exhibition all day to-morrow in the corridor of the Connacht Hotel instead of in Messrs. Ullmann's store.

THE *Latent* reports that the Iowa "Society for the Suppression of Disease and Degeneracy" has prepared a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature of the State providing that, before a marriage licence can be issued to any person in that State, a physician's certificate of examination must be obtained, showing that the said person is physically and mentally qualified to enter into married state under the laws of that State. The State of Iowa has long been in the front rank as regards sanitary, social, and political reforms, and this new departure will be watched with great interest.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

The case in which a cattle dealer was charged with giving a bribe, of two \$10 notes to the child of Inspector Watson, on the 31st inst., as reported in the *Telegraph* last evening, was called on this afternoon, at the Police Court, when Mr. Kemp said that there was quite sufficient evidence to convict by reason of the fact that defendant, going to the house, where he had never been before, and asking for the inspector; also of his having the envelopes containing the \$10 notes ready prepared; and of his giving such a large amount to such a small child. The man was then formally committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, bail being allowed in the sum of \$2,500 cash.

A LAND GRABBING CASE.

Charges were preferred against Chun Ng Chung, at the Police Court, this afternoon, for having, on the 2nd of March, and other dates, personated Chan Cheung with intent to obtain possession of certain land at Yaumati, also with forging the name of Chan Cheung to an application for a Crown Lease for the same property; and further, with intent to defraud Chan Cheung, on the 7th of March, endeavouring to induce the Officer Administering the Government to execute a Crown Lease for property situated at Kowloon. The wife of the defendant was also charged as an accessory before and after the fact.

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the building of Auditorium and adapting the stage to the requirements of modern scenery, at a total cost of \$1,000,000. The tariff of rents was raised considerably, from 1st January, 1903, in order to meet the fall in exchange, and the receipts show a more than corresponding increase.

The Library—10,000 books published in Hongkong were deposited in the Library; numerous newspapers and periodicals have been kindly presented by members of the Committee, by Mr. Barton, Mr. Buxley, Mr. H. E. Tomkins, the Hongkong Club, the proprietors of the local newspapers, and of the *Government Gazette*, and others. In December, 1902, the Hongkong Public Library was closed and its valuable collection of books was presented to the Lending Collection of the City Hall Library and amalgamated with it. The joint collection has been catalogued by the Secretary, and now contains about 2,800 volumes of modern literature. The number of visitors to the Library during the 18 months was 17,571 non-Chinese and 5,391 Chinese; the number of resident ticket-holders for the Lending Collection was 168 on 31st December, 1903, of whom 14 are Chinese. The free reading-room and lending collection are increasingly appreciated by many sections of the population.

Museum.—There have been no important additions to the Museum, which suffers from the lack of scientific supervision and from climatic influences, but it is still much appreciated by Chinese residents and visitors. The Museum was visited by many thousands of Chinese and a large number of Europeans during the 18 months under review.

Accounts.—The balance in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer when the accounts for 1903 were closed was \$3,032.46. The reserve fund on fixed deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been increased by adding accrued interest and now amounts to \$15,107.71. The expenditure exceeded the ordinary receipts (excluding amount brought forward and interest on fixed deposit) by \$1,225.41; this excess is much more than accounted for by the improvements in the Theatre. It has been decided to close the accounts in future on 31st December instead of 30th June, and in order to effect this change the accounts cover a period of 18 months.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been circulated, and I propose to take them as read. It will be noticed that they cover a period of eighteen months, ending 31st December last. In previous years the report and accounts have been brought up to the 30th June, but it is proposed in future to close them at the end of each calendar year.

The Committee regret the death of the old compradore Lau A Yau, which occurred last summer; his many years' experience was invaluable to the organisers of entertainments, and it will be difficult to fill his place. It will be noticed that the tariff of rents for the theatre and hall was increased considerably in January, 1903, and the result has been an increase of revenue. On the other hand, an extensive scheme of improvement was taken in hand last year, and completed during the off season at a heavy expense. The theatre has been much improved by the re-modelling of the dress circle in accordance with suggestions made by Mr. Robert Brough, and by the extension of the electric light to the auditorium and the raising of the floor of the stalls; the favours, too, have been brought up to date, the total cost being over \$6,500. The collection of books presented by the Hongkong Subscription Library, as mentioned at the last annual meeting, has been amalgamated with the existing lending collection and catalogued. The combined collections constitute a free-lending library on a small scale, which is increasingly appreciated; the library is also much used as a reading-room. It is to be regretted that the terms of the respective trusts preclude the amalgamation of the old "City Library" collections with the newer books. It is practically impossible to improve the Museum, as there is no qualified naturalist or taxidermist on the staff, and, in the absence of any endowment, the committee are unable to engage one.

The institution pays its way, but returns no interest on the original capital expended.

The motion, seconded by the Hon. Pollock, was put to the meeting and carried, and the proceedings terminated.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

At the present crisis the eyes of the world in general, and of Russia and Japan in particular, are turned towards what may prove to be the most important factor in deciding the great war only now commencing between two powers, one of them standing amongst civilized races, of the West, and the other a rapid but sturdy product of the Farthest East. That the railway only just finished, linking up Europe with North-East Asia, is a work not only of immense importance to the spread of trade and commerce, there are few who will deny. And whatever Russia's motives may have been in inaugurating

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

LONDON, 13th April.
Germany and the Anglo-French
Agreement.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Count von Bulow said that Germany had nothing to complain of in reference to the Anglo-French agreement, if only because strained relations between Great Britain and France would imperil the peace of the world.

LATER.

The Thibet Expedition.

The Thibet expedition has reached its destination, Gyangse, without the loss of a man.

The War.

News from St. Petersburg says that the Japanese fleet having appeared (off Port Arthur), the Russian fleet put to sea and pursued a portion of the enemy's forces, which later being reinforced, bringing their total to 29 ships, the Russian fleet returned to harbour. On the way back the *Petrovsk* struck a mine which exploded and capsized the battleship. The captain, five officers and 32 men, all wounded, were saved. Admiral Makaroff and the whole of his staff were drowned. The Grand Duke Cyril was saved in a wounded condition; his brother the Grand Duke Boris watched the catastrophe from another ship.

BISMARCK & CO.

SOLICITORS AND CLIENTS.

Sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court this afternoon, the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, with whom was the Puisne Judge, Mr. T. Sorcombe Smith, spoke a few plain words regarding the carelessness that is sometimes displayed in the filing of motions, and said that both his learned brother and himself were agreed that if attention was not paid to the form in which papers were filed solicitors would have to pay the costs out of their own pockets. The remarks were the outcome of a motion made by Kwong Kam Cheun, Kwong Sui Liang, Lau Ching Ming and Pui Cheong Tong alias Tong Pui Cheong Tong, trading as Hop Sing Tong, that the applications by way of appeals from the decision of Mr. Justice Wise be dismissed, and that the moneys standing in Court to the credit of the actions be paid to the respondents or their solicitors.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brunton) appeared on behalf of the appellant, Kwok Chiu Kin, who was a partner, with the respondents, in Bismarck & Co., a firm carrying on business Hongkong and Port Arthur, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkins and Grist) represented the respondents.

Mr. Sharp explained that the facts were, shortly, that the respondents and Kwok Chiu Kin were formerly in partnership in Hongkong, trading under the name of Bismarck & Co., who had a branch in Port Arthur, of which Kwok Chiu Kin was in charge.

The Chief Justice intimated that, before the details of the case were gone into, there was a matter which he would like to have cleared up. What the appellants had to do, if they wished to appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Wise, was to make an application for leave to appeal. He had searched the files, but could find no motion to that effect, although he noticed that considerable time was taken up in October and November on a motion which appeared to be for leave to appeal. Since then he had ascertained that the papers were not in order.

Mr. Sharp observed that he would make the point a preliminary objection—that the notice of motion by way of appeal is irregular. There was no right to appeal except as expressly conferred by statute.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that there was a special order made by the Court below.

The Chief Justice:—It cannot give leave to appeal.

Mr. Sharp:—It cannot override the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice drew Counsel's attention to the fact that some time ago Mr. Sharp and Mr. Slade both suffered owing to motion papers being in the wrong form, and they desired them put right, but the Court gave a formal ruling stipulating that, unless all the statutory terms were complied with in regard to appeal the Court below has the right to obtain judgment.

Mr. Pollock admitted that it would have been better in the present instance if the application had been for leave to appeal.

The Chief Justice:—You were arguing the appeal before obtaining leave to do so; I cannot see we have any jurisdiction to hear you. We cannot hear an appeal unless leave has been granted.

After further argument,

His Lordship said he was sorry to have to dispose of cases in such a way, but irregularities must be put a stop to. The notice paper on which Mr. Pollock moved did not comply with section 4 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, and in the circumstances the application by way of appeal would be dismissed and the money deposited in Court could not be returned.

As mentioned above, the Chief Justice subsequently said that, in view of the carelessness that was sometimes displayed in filing motions, clients might have to suffer very much. It was very hard upon them that they should have to pay costs, and it was a technical mistake in which those who made the application on their behalf were guilty of it. He admitted it because if any client did not pay to the master, his learned brother and himself were of opinion they would not be able to do so. In a case like the one before them, they should not have been any more inclined to do so, as the paper was not filed in time, and the client was another to whom they had given a bill.

THE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, for the following communication:

TOKYO, 14th April, 7 p.m.

A telegram received by the Government at Tokyo from Rear-Admiral Uryu, the Commander of a detached squadron, states, that it is reported by one of our torpedo flotillas that one of our squadrons made close approach to Port Arthur on the 13th inst., and opened fire on the Russian fleet.

During the battle the Japanese warships sank a Russian battleship of the *Petrovsk* class, and also a torpedo-boat-destroyer. The whole of our offensive squadron is safe.

The official report from Admiral Togo has not yet been received.

In connection with our wires from the north, printed in yesterday's issue, it was seen that the main Russian force, or some thirty thousand men, is concentrating at Antungshien, the commercial centre on the Manchurian shore of the Yalu River. The place lies about fifteen miles above Yungampho, on the opposite bank, and until lately the site of the present town was occupied by millet fields. Under the care of native merchants a prosperous port has been established, the business houses being unusually flourishing. The anchorage is thronged with junks, the port possessing facilities for steamers, which makes it superior to Ta-tung-kao or Yungampho and at once the real business centre on the river. Striking away from Antungshien is the Peking Great Road which runs to Liao-yang, while just above the stream divides, the eastern branch being the Yalu. At this point the river becomes shallow and quite unnavigable except for small native craft and the timber rafts. Wiju is ten miles to the east of Antungshien.

ST. GEORGE TO FIGHT.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writing on March 1st gives this strange glimpse into popular emotions and ideas in Russia as affected by the war. He says:—

A remarkable example of the superstition of the Russian peasants is reported from Tomsk. Since the outbreak of the war the villages in the neighbourhood are in an intense state of religious excitement. Numbers of peasants throng the streets daily, and though they cannot pay the money for the railway journey, they beg to be allowed to go to Moscow to pray for the success of the Russian troops.

The reason for this wave of religious fervour is due to the fact that the peasants declare they have seen in the heavens a blood-red hand, gripping the cross-shaped hilt of a sword. They believe it to be the hand of St. George the Victory-Bringer.

Their enthusiasm and superstition has been further stirred up by a priest named Athanasius, who has prophesied, that in three months' time St. George himself will appear, seated on a flaming horse, and gallop across Siberia to the sea, so as to strike fear into the heathen hearts of the Japanese.

The armies of the Tsar, predicts Athanasius, will gain a mighty victory, and the Sea of Japan will dry up, as the Red Sea did before the Israelites, so that Russians may march victoriously into Tokyo.

There is a quaint belief among the inhabitants of the Russian villages that General Skobelev, the hero of Plevna, is not dead, but that he has just been detained in a dungeon, from which he has just been released to take command of the army in the Far East.

The legend goes that one day Skobelev came to the Tsar and said, "Sire, let me make war on the Germans." To which the Tsar replied, "Impossible, my son, the Germans are our good neighbours."

Then Skobelev came a second time and said, "Sire, let me make war on the English." And the Tsar replied, "Impossible. The English are the best customers we have."

Again, a third time, came Skobelev, and pleaded to be allowed to make war with Turkey, whereupon the Tsar grew angry, and caused him to be exiled to the dungeon of Sucharev, saying, "You shall remain there until you can speak Japanese, and you shall not speak Japanese until the time comes when I shall make war against Japan!"

Now, this war has commenced, and Skobelev has come from his dungeon to take his place at the head of the troops who are fighting against the Mikado's troops.

This is the story which the peasants recite to one another with childlike simplicity and faith.

ITEMS.

King Edward in the course of an interview with the leader of the Arbitration parliamentary group from France expressed a hope that the press of all nations, English included, would endeavour to alleviate the difficulties in the present international crisis. His Majesty remarked that he was quite distressed over the Russo-Japane war which was a most deplorable event. On the other hand, he found that the good understanding with France had never been more useful than at the present time, because, besides the individual interest in being on good terms with each other, France and England have even higher interest in the restoration and maintenance of the general peace.

If complications arose it would then be more particularly for France and England to render the greatest service. Whatever happened this alliance must closely be maintained for the benefit of all.

News has been received at Bombay from an unimpeachable source that the Russians have a secret coal supply at the island of Jebel Zugur and the warships which have been patrolling the Red Sea have obtained their necessary supplies there, at least one large collier, probably several others, is concealed in one of the inlets behind the island. The island of Jebel Zugur is the largest of a cluster of islands which lie off the south-eastern coast of the Arabian peninsula at a distance, roughly estimated, of about 100 miles to the north of Perim island.

It is stated there is good authority for saying that the moderation of Japan's last note to Russia was due to the influence of the British Foreign Office. The disclosure has increased Parliamentary feeling in favour of Japan.

KUROPATKIN IN THE FIELD.

THE MEMORABLE CAREER OF RUSSIA'S WAR LORD.

The great Tsars of Russia, somebody said, when they want a man, go out into the street and find one. It is another way of saying that the Tsar's Ministers spring from nowhere.

It is almost true. Russia has had an Empress who began life as a peasant and married a Swedish dragoon, and it was an Armenian who all but destroyed the autocracy of the Tsars and set Russia, among the progressive nations. Sergius de Witte, descendant of a Dutchman, started at wayside railway station on the career which has brought him almost to the head of the State.

So, too, with the man who to-day holds the keys of all the mysteries of the great Russian war machine. Alexei Nicholaievich Kuropatkin, who is to leave on Thursday to take command of the troops in Manchuria, began life as a sub-lieutenant. His early days were lived in an atmosphere of war. Russia was at war then, as she is now, and the sounding of a great empire in the unknown immensities of Asia was the dream of the soldiers and statesmen who were building up the Russia of today. The great highways of Asia had fallen under her control, and the conquest of the Caucasus was within her grasp. The spirit of war was abroad in the land, and Kuropatkin heard the beating of its wings.

In delivering judgment in the action brought by Cheung Kam Tin, compradore, of Wellington Street, against Creasy Ewens, solicitor, for £1,382.01 damages, and interest on this amount from the 30th October, 1903, the Chief Justice said he had carefully examined the bill which the defendant sent to plaintiff in November of 1901, and which was paid in March of 1902, and it was perfectly clear that Mr. Ewens, in drawing that bill, did not attempt to ask the plaintiff to pay for the agreement as he was acting for the vendor. At this time the present action was not pending, therefore, His Lordship did not think Mr. Ewens was solicitor for the plaintiff when the agreement was made. With regard to the plaintiff's allegation that Mr. Ewens said he could get a 75 years' lease for the whole of the land, His Lordship did not believe any intelligent man would allow such an important matter as that to be left out of the assignment, if it was to be for 75 years for the whole. Unless the man was a fool he would have taken great care that it was in the assignment. The plaintiff had, whilst in the box, shown himself to be a very acute man, and His Lordship thought he would have had it stated in the assignment. Mr. Rumjahn had stated that at the time he would have given three lakhs for the land for 75 years. The plaintiff only gave \$9,000. His Lordship thought and found that the assignment and the agreement represented precisely what was intended by Mr. Ewens, and he did not believe the statement of the plaintiff's that there was an absolutely inconsistent and supplementary clause verbally arranged between the parties, at the very time they had hardly signed. The Chief Justice did not believe for one minute that Mr. Ewens said he would guarantee he could get a 75 years' lease for the whole. In the first instance it would be absurd. If he had said it the plaintiff would have insisted on having it put into the deed of assignment. Mr. Ewens acting without another solicitor in the matter might have an effect on the case, but His Lordship did not think it ought to. There must be judgment for the defendant with costs, and that judgment was given. His Lordship did not think this case had shown any fault whatever or any negligence, but he did think it one that showed how very much more prudent it was when dealing with property of very large value, to have a solicitor on each side.

WITH SKOBELEV AT PLEVNA.

It was the young man's opportunity, and General Gellist will recall to-day the delight with which he informed MacMahon that the best results of the work were due to Kuropatkin. In that marvellous rejuvenation of France which broke the peace of Bismarck, Alexei Kuropatkin played his part. He was given the cross of the Legion of Honour, the first Russian officer to bear the distinction.

Back in his own land, the young lieutenant saw more fighting in Turkestan. Russia fought and won, and in the great campaign which ended in the annexation of Kokand to the general government of Turkestan, Kuropatkin was chief of staff to Skobelev. He was sent to find the famous Yakub Bek and settle a frontier which nobody understood. With a wounded arm, he set out through the wilds against the Tartar tribes, rode 2,500 miles on horseback, and returned in a year with his work well done. He brought back more horses, wrote a book on Kashgaria, and received the Geographical Society's gold medal.

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THE GALLANT 3.O.

Kuropatkin rose high, and was at the right hand of Skobelev when the "White General" stormed Plevna. Kuropatkin is the only man capable of performing so dangerous a mission," Skobelev said once. We need not recall the great deeds of Plevna. Inside its gates and out amazing things were done. Three thousand Russians fell in one hour in trying to drive Osman Pasha and his Turks to surrender. Kuropatkin, the only officer on Skobelev's staff who remained alive, went to meet the Turks in the redoubt, with three hundred men behind him. He drove the Turks back but returned with a handful of his three hundred, and with a wound in his head which kept him in hospital for a month. Skobelev retreated, leaving 8,000 dead followers behind him, and in the winter which followed 6,000 more died from the cold. But the brave troops fought on, across sheets of ice, through blinding snows. Plevna had fallen at last, and at Sheinovo 12,000 Turks laid down their arms. Kuropatkin added to his fame by a wonderful piece of mining, through which he forced his way into a fortress and laid the foundation of the final conquest of the Mongol hordes.

Kuropatkin's life has changed since the days of the expeditions into the deserts of Asia, and he has been as great in peace as he was great in war. He was made Governor of the new territories, and under his sway Transcaspia changed from the wild country it had been to a

place of towns and cities, with railroads, churches, banks, schools, and cotton fields. It is not surprising that, after eight years, the Governor of Transcaspia was called to St. Petersburg to take charge of the army, to control the machine for which Russia pays thirty millions sterling every year, which can call to arms to-morrow, if the Tsar wills, as many men as there are human beings in London.

FACING A CRISIS.

Kuropatkin is young, as age goes among statesmen. He will be only fifty-six next month. He is an inspiring figure, trusted because he has never been afraid. Five years ago Kuropatkin was warned that the great powder magazine at St. Petersburg was to be blown up within twenty-four hours, and the magazine at Toulon, too. Toulon was outside his sphere, but Kuropatkin, who received the warning while in bed, rose and went at once to the St. Petersburg magazine stores. Calling together officers and men, he inspected the stores, declared the inspection satisfactory, and gave every man three days' leave as a token of his pleasure. Within an hour the stores were empty. Other guards and sappers were summoned; a rampart was dug round the magazine, and before night it was certain that any danger that had existed had been averted. Nothing happened; but next morning the powder magazine at Toulon was blown up.

"In war," said Napoleon, "men are nothing; the man is everything." In Russia men are nothing, but the Tsar owns his empire, with all that it is for good or ill, to the man whose watchword from the cradle to the grave is "Mighty Russia and the Tsar." Among such great Russians is the War Lord of to-day. From his youth up to now, "Mighty Russia and the Tsar" has been the gospel of Alexei Nicholaievich Kuropatkin.

THE CROWN LAND CASE.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment in the action brought by Cheung Kam Tin, compradore, of Wellington Street, against Creasy Ewens, solicitor, for £1,382.01 damages, and interest on this amount from the 30th October, 1903, the Chief Justice said he had carefully examined the bill which the defendant sent to plaintiff in November of 1901, and which was paid in March of 1902, and it was perfectly clear that Mr. Ewens, in drawing that bill, did not attempt to ask the plaintiff to pay for the agreement as he was acting for the vendor. At this time the present action was not pending, therefore, His Lordship did not think Mr. Ewens was solicitor for the plaintiff when the agreement was made. With regard to the plaintiff's allegation that Mr. Ewens said he could get a 75 years' lease for the whole of the land, His Lordship did not believe any intelligent man would allow such an important matter as that to be left out of the assignment, if it was to be for 75 years for the whole. Unless the man was a fool he would have taken great care that it was in the assignment. The plaintiff had, whilst in the box, shown himself to be a very acute man, and His Lordship thought he would have had it stated in the assignment. Mr. Rumjahn had stated that at the time he would have given three lakhs for the land for 75 years. The plaintiff only gave \$9,000. His Lordship thought and found that the assignment and the agreement represented precisely what was intended by Mr. Ewens, and he did not believe the statement of the plaintiff's that there was an absolutely inconsistent and supplementary clause verbally arranged between the parties, at the very time they had hardly signed. The Chief Justice did not believe for one minute that Mr. Ewens said he would guarantee he could get a 75 years' lease for the whole. In the first instance it would be absurd. If he had said it the plaintiff would have insisted on having it put into the deed of assignment. Mr. Ewens acting without another solicitor in the matter might have an effect on the case, but His Lordship did not think it ought to. There must be judgment for the defendant with costs, and that judgment was given. His Lordship did not think this case had shown any fault whatever or any negligence, but he did think it one that showed how very much more prudent it was when dealing with property of very large value, to have a solicitor on each side.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

London—Bank T.T. 18/

Do demand 1/8 15/16

Do 4 months' sight 1/9 3/16

France—Bank T.T. 2.18

America—Bank T.T. 4.24

Germany—Bank T.T. 1.78

India T.T. 129

Do demand 129

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 72

Japan—Bank T.T. 86

Singapore—Bank T.T. Nominal

Java—Bank T.T. 104

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | " HYSON " | On 18th April. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | " PROMETHEUS " | On 24th April. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | " DEUCALION " | On 1st May. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | " ULYSSES " | On 7th May. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | " DARDANUS " | On 13th May. |

HOMEWARDS.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| LONDON & ANTWERP | " TELEMACHUS " | On 26th April. |
| LONDON & ANTWERP | " ANTEMOR " | On 10th May. |
| "GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL | " ACHILLES " | On 20th May. |

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, <i>vid</i> | " HYSON " | On 19th April. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. | | |
| S.S. "PING SUEY" left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 24th March. | | |
| S.S. "AGAMEMNON" will leave Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 21st April. | | |

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

[2]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS. | TO SAIL |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| SWATOW, TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN | " KANSU " | 18th April. |
| KOBE | " TSINAN " | 19th " at 4 p.m. |
| PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | " TAIYUAN " | 23rd " |

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

[3]

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | For | Sailing Dates. |
|------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| RUBI | 2540 | R. W. Almond | MANILA (DIRECT)... | SATURDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M. |
| ZAFIRO | 2540 | R. Rodger | " " | SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 10 A.M. |
| PERLA | 1680 | A. H. Notley | — | — |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TAMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1904

[4]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship Tons Captain To Sail

"NICOMEDIA" 4,371 A. Wagner April 14, 1904.

"ARABIA" 4,483 — —

"AROGONIA" 5,198 — —

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 — —

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHA"
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week
Days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays,
at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, Week Days at about
2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE.—(Week Days) 1st Class (including
cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5.

2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class

Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return

Ticket including "Wing Lok" and Dinner either on

Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays,

\$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with

accommodations for two or more passengers.

WHARF.—At the Western end of Wing Lok

Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY

SUNDAY. It takes only 3½ hours to reach

Macao.

MING ON & CO.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING,"

Captain Ramsey, of 1,088 tons, Registered, is
the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished
steamer on the line and is lighted throughout
with Electricity; hot and cold water service.

The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING,

at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every

following evening at 3 P.M.

1st Class, \$3.00 for Single Journey.

2nd Class, \$1.50 " "

Meals, \$1.00 each. " "

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end

of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 216, Wing Lok Street,

WENDT & CO.,

Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East

generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of matters
of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying
advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any affective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

(per inch.)

| | |
|------------|--------|
| One week | 5 2.85 |
| One month | 7.20 |
| Two months | 13.00 |
| Three " | 20.00 |
| Six " | 37.50 |
| Twelve " | 73.00 |

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 3 Months Contracts | 5 per cent. |
| 6 " | 10 " |
| 12 " | 25 " |

—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
5¢ each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES,</

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Kelvin, Br. s.s., 2,261, W. G. McLennan, 14th April.—London via Singapore 8th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Rainbow, Am. cruiser, 4,000, Comdr. J. B. Collins, 14th April.—Cavite 12th April.

Binh-Thuau, Fr. s.s., 98, Ribault, Lagasne, 14th April.—Iloilo 10th April, Wood and Sugar.—B. & Co.

Pronto, Ger. s.s., 632, H. Grandt, 14th April.—Newchwang and Chefoo 8th April, Beans.—H. A. L.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,091, G. S. Weigall, 15th April.—Manila 12th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodges, 15th April.—Foochow 12th April, Amoy 13th, and Iloilo 14th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Mangelsdorff, 15th April.—Bangkok 6th April, Rice.—B. & S.

Taksang, Br. s.s., 998, Baker, 15th April.—Cantoh 13th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Departures.

April 15.

Idomeneus, for Singapore.

Brisgavia, for Singapore.

Nicomedia, for Portland.

Thales for Coast Ports.

Jacob Diederichsen, for Iloihou.

Satsuma, for Shanghai.

Yunnan, for Canton.

Bjorn, for Kobe.

Sungkang, for Manila.

Hongkong, for Haiphong.

Woosung, for Shanghai.

Choyang, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Binh Thuau, from Iloilo—Messrs. Edward C. Pfeifer, Alex. Final, and Miguel Gontos.

Per Loongsang, from Manila—Messrs. Sherham, J. C. Miller, C. Asker, Sisters Garbins, Rev. Delforo and Rev. Reyes.

Per Haiching, from Coast Ports—Messrs. Janier, C. G. Mackie, E. T. C. Verner, G. C. Tucker, Edward Stevens, J. G. Nicholas, N. T. King, Wong Chung Cho, and 199 Chinese.

Shipping Report.

Str. *Hatching* from Foochow.—Light N.E. winds, and fine weather.

Str. *Loongsang* from Manila.—Fine weather, smooth sea, light winds N. and N.E. hazy, off Wagnan.

Steamers Expected.

| Vessels | From | Agents | Due |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| Claverley | Kobe | C. C. Co., Ltd. | April 16 |
| Luisang | Singapore | J. M. & Co. | April 17 |
| Armenia | Manila | H. A. L. | April 17 |
| Polynesian | Saigon | M. M. | April 18 |
| Manila | Singapore | P. & O. Co. | April 18 |
| Hyson | Singapore | B. & S. | April 18 |
| Siberia | Japan | P. M. Co. | April 19 |
| Tarhir | Vancouver | C. P. R. Co. | April 22 |
| Empire | P. Darwin | G. L. & Co. | April 24 |
| Indrapura | Portland | P. & A. Co. | May 11 |

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Lin Tan at Kowloon Dock.

H. I. G. M. S. Moewe " " "

Athenian " " "

Ovid " " "

Adamastor " " "

Charles Hardouin " " "

Empress of India " " "

Nanshan Cosmopolitan

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—16th March—Standard, Kelvin, Armenia, St. Meridian, Marla, Kilda, 18th March—Voronej Breitshiel, 22nd March—Hyson, Oldenburg, Dornoch, Thysa, Orange, Ness, 25th March—Arragon, Palma, Salveig, Strassburg, 30th March—Aragonla, Benmohr, Angus, Simoom, 6th March—Bayern, Fera, Moyne, Deucalion, Ella, Sagami, Theoderville, Gerd, 9th April—Ernest Simons, Tilaria, Gisela, Planimari, Verona, Ulysses, Segovia, Alagonia, 13th April—Sanda, Schuykill.

Homeward—18th March—Alesia, Alcinoe, 30th March—Macduff, Radnorshire, 9th April—Oanfa, Room, 13th April—Sozota.

Arrivals at Home—16th March—Ambria, Himeria, Prinsesse Marie, 18th March—Lowther Castle, Syria, Vindobona, Marie Valerie, 22nd March—Varra, Nestor, 25th March—Gera, Nubia, 30th March—Glenloch, Wurzburg, Denbighshire, 6th March—Tidow, Kintuck, Sydilie, Hudson, 9th April—Palermo Australien, Palermo, 13th April—C. Ferd. Laeis, Keemun.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Auchenbrug, Br. s.s., 2,542, M. B. Reid, 10th April.—Westport via Sydney 19th Mar., Coal—Admiralty.

Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, S. Robinson, 7th April.—Vancouver, B.C. 7th Mar., and Shanghai 4th April, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

British Trader, Br. s.s., 2,170, R. E. Hutchinson, 12th April.—Barry 15th Feb., Coal.—H. B. M. S. Government.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 772, H. Schlaikier, 14th April.—Haiphong and Iloihou 9th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Chunsgang, Br. s.s., 1,418, Cox, 10th April.—Sourabaya 31st Mar., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Chunshan, Br. s.s., 1,251, J. D. Jenkins, 12th April.—Saigon 8th April, Gen.—B. & Co.

Claverley, Br. s.s., 1,902, Wm. P. Putt, 12th April.—New York via Singapore and Manila 9th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Cragoswald, Br. s.s., 2,084, J. Peam, 7th April.—Cardiff 15th Feb., Coal—Admiralty.

Cyrus, Br. s.s., 2,174, F. Simmons, 12th April.—Japan 7th April, Rice—Samuel & Co.

Doric, Br. s.s., 4,975, H. Smith, R.N.R., 6th April.—San Francisco 5th Mar., Honolulu 12th, Yokohama 25th, Kobe 27th, Nagasaki 29th, and Manila 4th April, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,002, O. P. Marshall, 12th April.—Vancouver 28th Mar., and Shanghai 10th April, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Evandale, Br. s.s., 2,468, Buyers, 5th April.—Penarth 13th Feb., Coal—Admiralty.

Ferdene, Br. s.s., 2,448, R. J. Fisher, 13th April.—Rangoon 30th Mar., Rice—Order.

Glenishiel, Br. s.s., 2,204, E. Warner, R.N.R., 13th April.—London via Singapore 27th Feb., Gen.—McG. B. & Gow.

Gregory Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,940, J. G. Olifent, 12th April.—Calcutta 26th Mar., via Penang and Singapore 7th April, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Henthorne, Br. s.s., 2,740, H. R. Ketley, 12th April.—Moji 6th April, Coal—B. & Co.

Iloihou, Br. s.s., 509, Castle, 13th April.—Haiphong and Iloihou 12th April, Gen.—A. R. M.

Hong Bee, Br. s.s., 2,056, H. Peters, 14th April.—Singapore 8th April, Gen.—Chinese.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 12th April.—Saigon 8th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hugen, Norw. s.s., 820, Gotheby, 7th April.—Moji 1st April, Coal—Arigaara Thoresen & Co.

Isle de Negros, Am. s.s., 200, Latiligen, 7th April.—Manila 3rd April, Ballast—B. & Co.

Ismailia, Br. s.s., 3,381, A. E. Stebbing, 11th April.—Rangoon via Singapore 29th Mar., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Marie Jebsen, Ger. s.s., 2,201, Bendixen, 7th April.—Java Ports 29th Mar., Sugar—Tung Kee.

M. Struve, Ger. s.s., 966, P. Brandt, 14th April.—Tamsui 10th April, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, Gen.—S. & Co.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, E. F. Stovell, 6th April.—Saigon and April, Rice—B. & Co.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Bandelin, 14th April.—Bangkok 7th April, Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, Ch. Ahrens, 14th April.—Saigon 9th April, Rice and Rice flour, &c.—Wing Sing & Co.

Phra Chom Kiao, Ger. s.s., 1,011, D. Reimers, 13th April.—Bangkok 6th April, Rice—M. Kent, R.A., Lt.-Col. F. Shepherd, Bruce E.

Queen Louise, Br. s.s., 2,170, Nicoll, 12th April.—Cardiff 19th Feb., Coals—D. & Co., Ltd.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 11th April.—Manila 9th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,211, J. Jenkins, 12th April.—Saigon 7th April, Rice and Cotton—B. & Co.

Tsinan, Br. s.s., 2,620, C. Lindbergh, 14th April.—Manila 11th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Viksang, Br. s.s., 1,236, Bowker, 13th April.—Hongay 9th April, Coal—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Algoa Bay, Br. br., 1,111, Title, 4th Mar.—Hongay 15th Feb., Coal—B. & S.

Arrow, Br. 4-masted br., 2,971, McDonald, 17th Mar.—from New York, Kerosine Oil—S. O. Co.

Maria Le, Ital. br., 1,118, D. Ursu, 9th April.—Freemantle 7th Feb., Sandalwood—Order.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Manila—Per Rubi, 16th April, 9 A.M.

Pakhol—Per Holho, 16th April, 9 A.M.

Kobe—Per Evandale, 16th April, 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Doric, 16th April, 11 A.M.

Bangkok—Per Cragoswald, 16th April, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hungshan, 16th April, 1:15 P.M.

Namtao—Per Taichun, 16th April, 5 P.M.

Sanbue—Per Ho Fu, 16th April, 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchau, 16th April, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 16th April, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per M. Struve, 16th April, 5 P.M.

Hoihong and Haiphong—Per Carl Diederichsen, 16th April, 5 P.M.

Canton—Per Honam, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Canton—Per Fatsan, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Namtao—Per Taichun, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Sanbue—Per Ho Fu, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Macao—Per Hungshan, 18th April, 1:15 P.M.

Swatow, Tsingtao and Tientsin—Per Kunsu, 18th April, 3 P.M.

Books containing stamps of the following denominations may be obtained at the counter of General Post Office for \$1.00 each.

16 stamps at 4 cents.

12 " " 2 "

12 " " 1 "

Until further notice the transmission of correspondence via Dalny and the Trans-Siberian Railway is discontinued.

Parcels are now accepted for transmission to Batavia and the Dutch East Indies "direct."

Scale of charges as follows:

1 lb. to 3 lbs.—\$1.15
4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—\$1.50
8 lbs. to 11 lbs.—\$2.00

Greatest length 2 feet.

" length and Girth 4 feet.

No Insurance.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

KING EDWARD.

Bergmann, R. M. Ough, A. H.
Clark, Mrs. E. W. Patin, G.
Furse, E. Polglaise, F.
Haeslop, Mr. & Mrs. Ralton, W. A.
Haeslop, Master Rice, P.
Haughton, Miss M. E. Rose, Mr. & Mrs. T. J.
Jameson, J. Watt Schmidt, H.
Kent, R.A., Lt.-Col. F. Shepherd, Bruce E.
Kofod, Capt. F. Talati, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Menzies, R. S. P.
Mueller, Ed. (Consultor for Vaughan, H. S. Peru) Witton, G. F.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Austen, R. N., Staff Lauder, P.
Surgeon and Mrs. Monocello, D. A.
Cowden, Mrs. & Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Craffon, R. H. Grant
Craig, W. E. Smith, Mr. E. Grant
Dann, G. H. Whitlow, Mr. & Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Helms, W. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. and children M. B.

KOWLOON.

Baker, Col. Jewell, F. F.
Daniel, W. Loury, Dr. and Mrs. and children
Dye, H. S. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. B.
Iremonger, Lieut.-Col. Yokuri, K. and Mrs.

HONGKONG.

Akutsawa, N. Leggatt, E. A.
Anderson, Mrs. G. F. Lewis, A. R.
Anderton, Mr. Lewis, J. H.
Bading, Mr. and Mrs. Long, J. H. B.
Bartholomew, M. ds. Luigens, R.
Black, Mr. and Mrs. Macgavan, John D.
Boggan, Mr. & Mrs. R. Macgowan, R. J.
Bonner, E. A. Mariott, Dr. O.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Mast, Sidney
Branch, B. Mast, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Brown, W. S. McLean, T. P.
Buck Hart. Meikle, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Cazenave, Mr. Miller, P. L.
Clark, Geo. J. Monroe, Com. C. S.
Clark, W. G. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. E. O.
Colson, F. S. Newington, A. G.
Cottong, A. Coulson, C. H.
Davies, Mrs. J. T. Nichols, J. T.
Deacon, F. B. North, C. J.
Dean, G. Osborn, Mrs. F.
Deboulet, Mr. Osborne, E.
Derbyshire, J. H. Parker, Dr. W.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. Parkes, W. G.
Downing, J. C. Pattie, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Ehrlick, A. Pike, R. N., Lt. & Mrs. G.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Potter, A. G.
Farrow, C. J. & servant Saunders, J. C.
Fisher, H. G. Sayle, R. T. D.
Glover, C. Schmidt, W. E.
Grant, A. W. Simmers, Mr. and Mrs.
Graas Mr. Skott, C.
Hall, Capt. T. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Hamblin, J. H. and maid
Hamel, F. E. Smith, E. B.
Hammersley, B. F. Somerville, Geo.
Hanford, H. B. Somewillie, Mrs. A.
Harvey, R. D. Stanley, H. H.
Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, L.
A. W. Stuart, Mrs. Leslie C.
Haughwont, W. B. Swann, G.
Hayton, J. Thomas, G. B.
Hollabough, F. A. Trimble, W. D.
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Twentyman, J. R. and servant
Icely, Rev. F. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Johannsen, E. Whitton, Mrs. A. M.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willard, C. A.
Junin, P. Wolff, Philip
Katsch, E. A. Woolmer, Mr. & Mrs.
Kirkwood, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. G.
Kruize, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, W. A.

CONNAUGHT.

Bell, Mrs. J. McKilligins, H. G.
Bell, J. F. Menashib, R.
Boyce, W. B. Moir, Geo. A.
Broughton, J. H. Moos, Albert
Cauchn, J. Moss, Thos.
Christie, Mr. & Mrs. D. Newborn, R. H.
Cronin, John Olegario, G.
Davies, F. O. Osgood, Mrs. M. E.
Dufour, Mrs. B. Pfeiffer, E. J.
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Flamenco, Jose Robertson, W. R.
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Heckford, R. G. Swaby, Thomas C.
Helme, E. B. Trimingham, N. S. P.
Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman, G. H.
M. B. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. W.
Howard, E. Mardon, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, W. H.

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Beattie, J. M. Lowe, D. R.
Beattie, M. P. Martin, R.
Benson, Mr. & Mrs. McDermott, A. P. B.
Bunny, Lieut. Col. F. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Bunny, Major and Mrs. Perry, F.
Bunny, Miss Pollack, H. E.
Brown, Col. L. F. Post, N.
Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Prat, Major and Mrs.
Dymock, P. A. A. Reid, T. H.
Ehelderke, Capt. Rice, P. J.
Foote, R. N., Capt. and Sawyer, Mrs. W. E.
Mrs. Sinclair, A.
Frege, Mr. and Mrs. Skilton, Mr.
French, Major G. A. Skilton, Mrs.
Giant, R. N., Eng. Lieut. Smith, A. Findlay A. R.
Hudig, D. Smith, C. W.
Hamilton, Major Spalckhauer, W. O. C.
Hamilton, J. E. Stevenson, D.
Hardy, R. N., Comman- Stokes, Mr.
der and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. and child
Hays, I. Uffel, W. von
Hewitt, F. T. B. Watkins, R. E., Capt.
Holborow, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs.
Jeffery, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs.
Jeffries, H. W. Wenborn, S. T.
King, Mr. White, Dr. and Mrs. M. J.
Longstaff, G. B. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. C. C.
Longstaff, Miss

